ISSN 0041-7904

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 44, No. 43 October 28, 1985

Library of Congress and Research Libraries Group Get Linked Systems Project Up and Running

The Library of Congress and the Research Libraries Group announced on October 11 the completion of the first phase of the Authorities Implementation (AI) of the Linked Systems Project (LSP).

Through LSP's communications protocols, the Library of Congress can now send authority records to RLG directly, computer-to-computer, rather than by mailing tapes weekly. The result is that users of the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) will now have access to authorized name headings on the RLIN system from the Library of Congress Name Authority File current to within 24 hours.

A Library of Congress tape of more than 43,000 authority records was loaded at the beginning of September to bring the RLIN file and that of the Library into synch. Now, through the LSP authorities project, records are being added to RLIN at the rate of some 2,000 a day, including updates.

In acknowledging the successful opening of the link, RLIN President Richard W. McCoy said, "The implementation of the Linked Systems Project between the Library of Congress and RLG is a major milestone. The ability to distribute name authority records in this way will increase the value of RLIN to its users. Additionally, the LSP capability will provide us with the means by which RLG members will be able to interface their local systems with RLIN."

Henriette Avram, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services at the Library of Congress, said, "Many years of planning went into this project, which really ushers in a new era in cooperation. We should be especially proud that our implementation is probably closer to the ISO OSI standards than any in the United States and perhaps the world.

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The Authorities Implementation is the first use of the LSP communication protocols which are based on the International Standards Organization's "Open Systems Interconnection Reference Model." This ISO OSI model provides a common framework for standards development which allows for communication between different types of computer hardware and systems. The LSP project is a cooperative venture involving the Library of Congress, RLG, WLN (the Western Library Network), and more recently OCLC (the Online Computer Library Center). It has been principally funded by the Council on Library Resources.

At RLG, phase two of the LSP authorities project, currently in the development stage, will permit the creation and maintenance at RLG, and contribution online via the link to the Library of Congress, of authority records initiated by RLG libraries that participate in the Library of Congress Name Authority Cooperative Project (NACO).

The Library of Congress has also completed the LSP software that will allow it to take contributions of authority records over the link, add them to the NACO file, and redistribute them online as well as through the present MARC Distribution Service.

Actor Alec McCowen to Appear In *Kipling* on November 5

The Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund will present Alec McCowen in "Kipling," by Brian Clark, Tuesday evening, November 5, to celebrate the acquisition by the Library of Congress of the H. Dunscombe Colt Collection of Rudyard Kipling. The program will be in the Coolidge Auditorium at 8 p.m. To obtain tickets, telephone the Poetry Office, (202) 287-5394.

Alec McCowen appeared in New York in 1982 in his one-man show *St. Mark's Gospel,* subsequently taking it on a tour of many U.S. cities, including Washington, D.C. He joined the Old Vic in London in 1959 and played many Shakespearean roles, including Touchstone, Malvolio, Richard II, and, in Franco Zefirelli's production of *Romeo and Juliet,* Mercutio. He subsequently joined the Royal Shakespeare Company and played The Fool in Peter Brook's production of *King Lear* with Paul Scofield. For the same company he played in *A Comedy of Errors* and *The Deputy.*

Mr. McCowen made his Broadway debut in *Antony and Cleopatra* with Sir Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh, and has starred in *After the Rain, Hadrian VII, The Philanthropist, The Misanthrope,* and the original production of *Equus.* In 1972, he directed the Terence Rattigan play *While the Sun Shines.* Mr. McCowen costarred with Diana Rigg in *Pygmalion* in 1974 and Dorothy Tutin in *Antony and Cleopatra* in 1977.

His movie credits include *Stevie* with Glenda Jackson, *Travels With My Aunt* with Maggie Smith, *Never Say Never Again* with Sean Connery, and Alfred Hitchcock's *Frenzy.* He won the *Evening Standard* Drama Award in 1968, 1973, and 1983, and in 1970 he was the Variety Club's Actor of the Year. He has been nominated for a Tony Award three times (for *Hadrian VII, The Philanthropist,* and *St. Mark's Gospel).*

Mr. McCowen is the author of the memoir *Young Gemini, Double Bill* (an account of two of his acting triumphs, *Hadrian VII* and *St. Mark's Gospel*) and the recently published *Personal Mark.*

Oral History Memoirs of Rep. Poage Are Presented to the Library

The Institute for Oral History at Baylor University recently completed a 14-year project taping, transcribing, and editing of the oral memoirs of former U.S. Representative and Baylor alumnus W. R. "Bob" Poage. One set of these oral memoirs was presented on July 29 to the Library of Congress. The memoirs are the largest oral history series on a former congressman ever presented by a university to the Library of Congress, according to Thomas L. Charlton, director of the Institute for Oral History.

Starting in 1971, Baylor oral historians interviewed Congressman Poage 26 times—a total of 49 hours—systematically questioning him about his life from early childhood on a ranch in West Texas, to his long and distinguished career of more the 50 years in the Texas Legislature and the U.S. House of Representatives.

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Information Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin,* Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Bruce Tapper, Editor

Day of the Dead to be Celebrated By American Folklife Center

The American Folklife Center will present a Mexican- and Central American-style Day of the Dead, or *Dia de los Muertos,* on Thursday, November 7, to celebrate All Souls Day. The program will be in English and Spanish, and will take place in Dining Room A of the Madison Building (LM-620) from 12 noon to 1:30 p.m.

Four persons from Mexico and Central America, now residing in Washington, D.C., will place *panes de muertos* (bread of the dead) and other offerings on an altar and gravestone. Wax candles, colorful *zempasuchitl,* (marigolds) and other flowers, sugared breads in the shape of skulls and cross bones, sweets, food, and drinks will adorn the altar to welcome back departed kin. This event, which combines Spanish-European and pre-Columbian symbolism, celebrates death as a beginning.

Alicia Gonzalez, a folklorist from the Smithsonian Institution, and Olivia Cadaval of the Institute for Contemporary Culture will present, narrate, and translate the program.

Premiere of Vivian Fine Work To Mark Founder's Day

Founder's Day, the annual commemoration on October 30 of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge's birthday, will be celebrated this year with the premiere of a new work for soprano and string quartet by Vivian Fine. Commissioned by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation, the work is entitled *Ode to Henry Purcell;* it will be performed by soprano Phyllis Bryn-Julson and the Atlantic String Quartet—Linda Quan and Timothy Baker, violins; Lois Martin, viola; and Christopher Finckel, violoncello. The program will also include David Del Tredici's "Four Songs," composed in 1959 to texts of James Joyce, performed by Miss Bryn-Julson and pianist Donald Sutherland, and the String Quartet No. 2 of Roger Sessions.

Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge made possible the construction of the Coolidge Auditorium in the Library of Congress in 1925 and also established the Coolidge Foundation in the Library to promote the composition and performance of new music. The first Founder's Day concert, on October 30, 1926, featured violinist Joseph Szigeti and pianist Alfred Cortot.

Vivian Fine, pianist and composer, studied composition with Ruth Crawford and Roger Sessions. She has served on the faculties of New York University, the Juilliard School, the State University of New York at Potsdam, and Bennington College, where she still teaches. She was one of the founders of the American Composers Alliance, serving as its vice president from 1961 to 1965, and was music director of the Rothschild Foundation from 1953 to 1960.

Ticket reservations for the October 30 concert at 8 p.m. will be taken by telephone only at (202) 287-5502 (Music Division Concert Line) on Saturday, October 26, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. Two tickets will be held per call, free of charge, to be picked up at the Coolidge Auditorium, beginning one hour before concert time.

The Founder's Day concert will be taped for broadcast on radio station WETA-FM (90.9) on Thursday evening, December 12. It will be made available to stations in other cities by American Public Radio, under the auspices of the Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund in the Library of Congress.

Malcolm Boyd at the Florida Center for the Book on the occasion of his September 11 talk during Banned Book Week. (See LC Information Bulletin, *Oct. 21, 1985, p. 295.)*

New *Science Tracer Bullets* Published

Copies of the following publications may be obtained free on request from the Science and Reference Section, Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. Copies have also been provided to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to depository libraries.

LC Science Tracer Bullet: Acupuncture. ISSN 0090-5232. (TB 85-6). June 1985. Compiled by T. R. Liao, this guide updates and expands TB 72-1 and provides selected information sources in the collections of the Library of Congress on acupuncture as a medical technique. *(Continued on page 308)*

Science Tracer Bullets *(Continued from page 307)*

LC Science Tracer Bullet: Computer Security. ISSN 0090-5232. (TB 85-4). March 1985. Compiled by Pauline Hollmann, this guide revises and updates TB 74-7 and provides basic reference material on computer security and the protection of computer-stored information.

LC Science Tracer Bullet: Endangered Species (Animals). ISSN 0090-4232. (TB 85-3). February 1985. Compiled by Diana Niskern, this literature guide provides references to published materials on animals that are endangered, threatened, or rare, excluding marine mammals.

LC Science Tracer Bullet: Optical Disk Technology. ISSN 0090-5232. (TB 84-6). December 1984. Compiled by Sue S. O'Neill and Constance Carter, this guide provides basic reference material about a new information storage technology—one that holds the promise of dense, inexpensive mass storage of graphic and digital images and that employs the organizing and retrieval power of a computer.

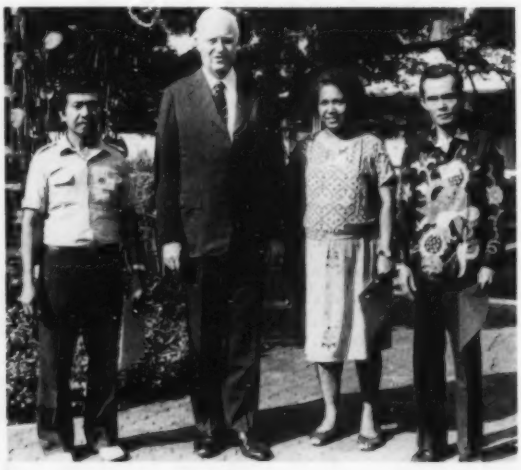
Nairobi Field Officer Visits

Ruth Thomas, assistant field director for bibliographic services of the Library of Congress Office, Nairobi, Kenya, is shown above at a COMTERM Terminal searching the MUMS database with James Gentner, head, Foreign Language Section, Serial Record Division. Mrs. Thomas visited the Library in August for two weeks of consultations.

Library Publishes Special Issue Of S.E. Asia Accessions List

Accessions List: Southeast Asia. Indonesian Microfiche. This is a special issue of the *Accessions List: Southeast Asia,* a catalog of selected titles held by the Center for Research Libraries, which has been compiled by the Library of Congress Office in Jakarta from entries appearing in the 1978-1983 issues of the *Katalog Perpustakaan, Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land-, en Volkenkunde (KITLV).* The microfiche has been produced by KITLV Office, Jakarta, and distributed by the Pusat Dokumentasi Ilmiah Nasional and is free to libraries upon request to the Field Director-LOC, American Consulate General, Abdullah Haroon Road, Karachi, Pakistan.

Jakarta Staff Members Are Honored For 20 Years of Service



Three staff members of the Library's office in Jakarta, Indonesia, were honored for 20 years of service at the annual awards ceremony held at the Embassy on August 21. Pictured with Ambassador John H. Holdridge, are (left to right) Abdul Suchud, typist/driver; Guus A. Kamaril, deputy to the field director; and Suwoto bin Darso, library clerk.

Local History and Genealogy Room Celebrates Its 50th Anniversary

On August 22 almost one hundred guests gathered in the Southeast Pavilion of the Jefferson Building to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Local History and Genealogy Room, which is a part of the General Reading Rooms Division. John C. Broderick, Assistant Librarian for Research Services, spoke briefly about the history and services of the reading room.

Shown above are Judith P. Austin (seated), head, Local History and Genealogy Section; Rosemary Fry Plakas (standing left), Judith P. Reid, and Virginia Steele Wood, reference librarians, Local History and Genealogy Section.

Poage Memoirs *(Continued from page 306)*

Congressman Poage, 85, retired in 1978 after 42 years of representing the 11th Congressional District of Texas, which includes a large part of central Texas. Many of the interviews were recorded on color videotape. The oral memoirs have now been transcribed, edited, indexed, and published in five volumes, comprising 1,646 pages. The index of subjects covered in the oral memoirs runs to 65 pages.

Congressman Poage has stipulated that the fifth and final volume, along with tapes and transcripts containing this material, be sealed until two years after his death. This 204-page sealed volume contains Rep. Poage's recollections of every member of the Texas delegation to the U.S. Congress from the years 1937–78.

"This is the largest single oral history memoir we have produced in our institute's 15 years," Dr. Charlton said. "Included are former Congressman Poage's recollections of work in the nation's capital during eight presidential administrations, from Franklin D. Roosevelt to Jimmy Carter, and his efforts to reflect the views of the people who elected him. Like his constituents, his views on public issues sometimes changed, but he was a political conservative most of his time in elected office.

Congressman Poage attended the presentation ceremony in Washington, along with Dr. Charlton and other Baylor representatives. Receiving the memoirs on behalf of the Library of Congress was James Hutson, chief of the Manuscript Division.

Former U.S. Congressman W. R. "Bob" Poage (left) talking with Representative Jack Fields (R–Tex.) at the presentation reception.

Dr. Charlton, who conducted almost all of the interviews, said Congressman Poage was "one of our very best interviewees." He brought no notes with him to the interview sessions, relying solely on his keen memory to reconstruct the past. The former congressman's extensive collection of papers formed the basis for many of his oral history sessions.

"He realized that he might have something to say about an interesting period of history spanning several congressional eras and several wars. He did just that—with candor and exceptional attention to detail. He shied away from nothing in discussing his legislative work. He won 27 out of 28 elections in which he ran, and that alone was worth covering."

Congressman Poage recalled, for example, how he had supported the use of the atomic bomb in World War II, and "how he favored the U.S. bombing of China during the Korean War," Dr. Charlton said. Recalling the Vietnam War, he maintained that America should have "fought to win," he said. "He was unhappy that it was not a successful war for the United States."

Congressman Poage received his bachelor's degree in 1921 and a law degree in 1924, both from Baylor. Admitted to the bar in 1924, he began practicing law in Waco and taught in the Baylor Law School from 1924–28. He was first elected to the Texas House of Representatives in 1924. In 1930, he was elected to the Texas Senate and continued serving in Austin until he went to Washington.

After one unsuccessful race for the post, he was elected to the Congress in 1936 and served on various committees until he won appointment to the House

(Continued on page 320)

Continuing Reports from Sessions of the Annual Conference Of the American Library Association in Chicago, Ill.

The following are further reports from the American Library Association's annual conference, Chicago, Ill., held from July 6 to 11. The first series of these reports appeared in the October 21 issue of the LC *Information Bulletin.*

Cooperative Name Authority Project Discussion Group

Henriette Avram, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services at the Library of Congress, opened the meeting of July 7 by congratulating participants in the Name Authority Cooperative (NACO) project on their high rate of productivity. Developments at the Library impacting on NACO libraries were outlined, including the availability of TELENET for dial-up access to the Library of Congress database, the strategic planning process undertaken in Processing Services during the past year, the upcoming implementation of new quality review procedures, and the imminent introduction of the Linked Systems Project (LSP).

Suzanne L. Liggett, coordinator of cooperative cataloging projects, presented an update on NACO activities. To date, NACO libraries have contributed more than 150,000 records to LC's database, or 11 percent of the total file, and the current rate of contribution is almost 25 percent of the total. With the addition of Cornell University, Stanford University, and Wyoming State Library, the number of participating NACO libraries has increased to 35; this total will increase further with Saint Louis University School of Law and Ohio State University scheduled to receive training at the Library of Congress in the near future. In anticipation of LSP, the Department of the Interior, University of California at Berkeley, and Northwestern University have received training in procedures for making changes to existing name authority records. Staff members of the Library of Congress Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy have visited several participating institutions to help meet the need for continuing education and training of staff at these libraries. Visits to other libraries are planned for the future. Ms. Liggett concluded her remarks by describing a new procedure at the Library of Congress dealing with linking references from pre-AACR 2 headings. Previously a linking reference actually triggered the updating of access points to AACR 2 form, but now pre-AACR 2 MARC bibliographic records are updated individually by the cataloger when coding a heading for AACR 2.

John Byrum, chief, Descriptive Cataloging Division, described the new system of quality review (QR) procedures which will be implemented at the Library of Congress sometime in the coming year. Next, representatives of three NACO participants reported on their libraries' activities. Judith Singleton of Louisiana State University (LSU) spoke about the status of the 18th Century Short Title Catalog Project and announced that LSU is now submitting name authority records for headings established by the British Library to NACO. These records can be identified by the symbol Uk/LU-ECT in the 040 field, and the statement "Data provided by ESTC/BL" in the 667 field. Judy Nadler of the University of Chicago reported that Phase I of their bibliographic project, the retrospective conversion of 30,000 science titles, is nearing completion; they are now embarking on Phase II of the project which will involve original cataloging of rare book materials.

Following a brief presentation by Dorothy Glasby, assistant chief, Serial Record Division, on the first ten years of the CONSER project and its NACO operation, Gary Charbonneau of Indiana University gave an update on that library's related activities. In addition to being involved in CONSER and self-authenticating their own CONSER records, Indiana is a major NACO contributor. Some of the internal procedures that have been implemented at Indiana to maintain a high quality standard were described.

Sally McCallum, chief, Network Development and MARC Standards Office, presented a status report on the Linked Systems Project. She noted the anticipated schedule for the implementation of the record distribution, record contribution, and information retrieval phases of LSP at the three utilities involved in the project (Washington Library Network, Research Libraries Group, and OCLC). She also described the actual operation that will be involved when a utility is brought into LSP. Indiana University has been selected as the OCLC pilot LSP library. Discussions are underway with the National Library of Canada to promote the adoption of LSP's communications protocols as a North American standard, and with the International Standards Organization to lay the groundwork for an international standard. A new brochure entitled *The Linked Systems Project: a New Dimension in Library Networking* was distributed.

Lucia Rather, director for cataloging, emphasized the importance of building a quality catalog and explained that a major goal of NACO was to develop participants' level of expertise so that contributed records can be accepted without review at the Library of Congress. Mrs. Rather then described several projects recently undertaken at LC to improve the quality of the database. The various projects enumerated involved eliminating duplicate name authority and

bibliographic records, resolving a backlog of queries, inputting into the database non-MARC records whose printed cards erroneously contained the MARC designation, upgrading to full record status older unverified early notice records, evaluating unevaluated cross-references, and upgrading unverified Cataloging in Publication records to full records.

Mrs. Rather concluded the meeting by inviting those present to comment about areas in which they felt the Library of Congress database lacked coverage. Among those mentioned were non-Western composers and performers, medieval authors, classical authors and uniform titles, East European geographic names, liturgical works, composite manuscripts and manuscript groups, Turkish and Persian headings, and series authorities. Participants also indicated that they would welcome greater coverage of Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and French headings. Mrs. Rather indicated that this information would be useful in planning for NACO's future expansion.

—Lidia Heretz

LC National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging, Special Foreign Acquisitions

Robert Sullivan, director for acquisitions and overseas operations, opened this meeting on July 7 with a brief report on the following highlights of acquisitions activity during the first six months of 1985:

Automated Acquisitions System

The design of a new automated acquisitions system continues. The Acquisitions Requirements Committee completed its report in May which was a summary statement of the functional requirements for a Library-wide acquisitions system. The Acquisitions Review Group is meeting regularly and is currently examining the detailed functional requirements for phase one of the proposed system.

Combined African/Middle Eastern Section

Plans are in the preliminary stages to establish an African/Middle East Section in the Order Division comprised of positions from both the Exchange and Gift and Order Divisions. The purpose of this is to emulate the success of the Hispanic Acquisitions Section presently operating in the Exchange and Gift Division, and to improve receipts from these areas of the world.

Bibliographic Services Agreements

An increased number of purchase orders for bibliographic services are being issued to secure unpublished bibliographic data to assist in acquiring fugitive materials. Most recently arrangements have been concluded to acquire publications from Ecuador, Northern Mexico, and Venezuela, and negotiations are in progress to issue similar orders to sources in Nigeria and Sierra Leone. This is an effort to be more imaginative and creative and to locate and develop non-book trade sources for fugitive materials. Emphasis is on current publications and to fill gaps in Library of Congress receipts.

Library of Congress Office Tokyo

As a result of the success of the C/J/K Project, negotiations are underway to close the Library of Congress office in Tokyo at the end of the calendar year 1985. The blanket and subscription order arrangements with the Japan Publications Trading Company to supply books and serials for Library collections will continue, as will arrangements for proofreading the printed C/J/K cards photocomposed in Japan based on data provided by the Descriptive and Shared Cataloging Divisions.

Book Prices

The value of the U.S. dollar has remained strong throughout the world. A comparison of Library payments in fiscal year 1985 to date with payments for the previous year indicates no increase in the cost of monographs. The cost of subscriptions to serials and periodicals has risen sharply, however. An overall inflationary increase of 3.5 percent has been included in the book budget request for fiscal year 1987. The House of Representatives Appropriations Subcommittee has recommended a reduction of the book budget for fiscal year 1986 of $525,000.

Mr. Sullivan then introduced Chris Filstrup, assistant chief, Overseas Operations Division, who discussed the following points.

In September Gene Smith and Jack Crawford will switch offices, Mr. Crawford going to New Delhi and Mr. Smith to Jakarta. In June, Michael Albin transferred from his post as director of the Cairo office to the position of chief, Order Division. Chris Filstrup joined the Overseas Operations Division as assistant chief in January.

The fifth field directors' conference took place in New Delhi in March. This was the first such conference since the field directors last met in 1977. In addition to field directors, assistant field directors, and staff from the central overseas office, attending the conference

were Henriette Avram, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, Robert Sullivan, director of acquisitions and overseas operations, and John Finzi, director, Collections Development Office. Topics discussed included automation, cataloging, staff development, and other areas of concern. The participants toured the New Delhi office, with special attention to automated data entry.

The Library is well into the development of the overseas offices as sources of catalog copy. One aspect of this is Overseas Data Entry. New Delhi produces diskettes that are loaded into the APIF file. Records being upgraded to full MARC are meeting MARC editorial standards for accuracy and completeness. Another aspect is upgrading the scope and quality of overseas cataloging so that as much of the descriptive and subject work as possible can be accomplished overseas. To this end representatives of several cataloging units traveled to Jakarta, New Delhi, Karachi, Cairo, and Nairobi to train local cataloging staffs. Training included AACR 2 and authority work. During fiscal year 1984 the field offices cataloged approximately 27,000 titles. Acquisitions totaled approximately 970,000 pieces; of those, about 800,000 were for participant programs.

The Library completed a comprehensive survey of field office automation needs and a tentative schedule for automating the offices has been established. Procedures for supplying hardware and software that will produce machine-readable data compatible with LC systems in Washington have also been determined. Again, New Delhi will serve as a pilot. A contract has been issued to an automation consultant to perform a systems analysis of the New Delhi office and to recommend software to operate a participant program involving a complex profile and more than thirty participants. The Cairo office has completed a systems analysis and hopes to adapt the New Delhi software to its own needs.

A request was submitted for an $875,000 appropriation to continue the New Delhi office in fiscal year 1986 after Special Foreign Currency monies are no longer available. The Library is still waiting for final word from the Congress and remains optimistic. In the meantime, New Delhi is preparing for dollar days by estimating participant costs and finishing up special projects. Because of a large carry over of unexpended rupees, the office hopes to obligate in advance of fiscal year 1986 all costs for publications. This will allow participants to ease into a fee-based program by paying only an administrative charge of 30 percent of the cost of publications. On June 21, participants from all over the United States gathered at the Library of Congress to discuss the transition.

Applicants for a new field director of the Cairo office are now being screened. Chris Filstrup will direct the office from September until a new director can be installed, hopefully some time next summer. Cairo has expanded its coverage to include publications from Turkey. Turkish materials are now being shipped to the office where they receive cataloging. Cairo is also cataloging an Armenian backlog that had accumulated.

The Library learned recently that rupees may be available only through fiscal year 1986 in Pakistan. A dollar budget for fiscal year 1987 has been prepared and the Karachi office is working on a profile for participants. All shipments from the Iranian blanket order dealer are being sent to Karachi for preliminary cataloging.

Plans are underway to expand the coverage of the Rio de Janeiro office to include Uruguay. This is to take advantage of the office's local presence and easy travel to the neighboring country.

—Robert C. Sullivan

Intellectual Freedom Committee

The ALA Intellectual Freedom Committee and the Association of American Publisher's Freedom to Read Committee sponsored "Free press/free speech: the trial of John Peter Zenger." The program focused on the importance of the First Amendment guarantees of a free press. Using the John Peter Zenger trial (1735) as an introduction, the panel, composed of academics, lawyers, and members of the publishing industry, discussed the changes in the libel law that have evolved over 250 years.

In 1735, John Peter Zenger, a German immigrant to New York, was tried for seditious libel. This was a criminal offense against the Crown. All publishing was at the sufferance of the government. Libel law was viewed as one means of controlling order. In this case, the government made a tactical error by stating that what Zenger had published was false. The jury found him not guilty. This case was the basis for the movement that truth could not be libel and that libel cases would be tried by a jury of peers. Free expression could not be decided by the government. This has evolved to the belief that truth is an absolute defense, but that there is room for error in the presentation of the truth.

The discussion of present-day libel law focused on three main areas: the need to show actual malice; why damaging speech should be protected; and the tensions created by the public's right to know and national security.

The need to show actual malice was the result of the 1964 Tom Sullivan case (New York Times Co. *v.* Sullivan). The decision stated that if the article were written about a public official, it had to be proved that it was published with actual malice. Even if the article

October 28, 1985

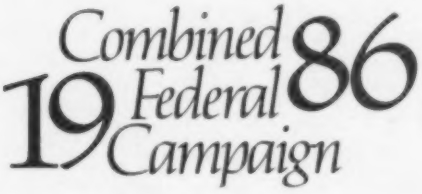
STAFF NEWS

Kick-Off Rally to Launch Combined Federal Campaign

"Give Somebody a Chance," the theme of the 1986 Combined Federal Campaign, is to be announced at the Library's kick-off rally in the Mumford Room on October 22. The campaign will extend until November 22 in an effort to meet its goal of $183,474. An audience of some 200 keyworkers, coordinators, campaign officials, and invited guests is expected to launch the Library's annual effort for the support of United Way health and social service agencies and similar "humane and welfare charities."

The Deputy Librarian, William J. Welsh, who has been an enthusiastic supporter of these campaigns throughout his career at the Library, will place the 1986 campaign within a larger perspective of charitable giving by the Library of Congress community. J.B. Conroy, Executive Director of the National Council on Aging, will speak about the creative ways in which philanthropy has improved the conditions of life for older Americans, who are among the principal beneficiaries of the Combined Federal Campaign. Russell Parker, an economist from the Federal Trade Commission, who will be assisting the Library throughout the campaign as a CFC Loaned Executive, will then give the audience a comprehensive look at the entire Federal effort.

Over the years, many of the Library's most important activities have benefited from charitable contributions. The concert series, the poetry and literary programs, and several funds for the purchase of unusual library materials rely upon endowments established many years ago. Foundation grants provided the initial funding for the Photoduplication Service and the National Referral Center. Many of our special collections, such as those of the Manuscript Division and the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, are enriched regularly by private donations. These generous contributions have given the Library a chance to accomplish its goals; the Combined Federal Campaign will permit us to "Give Somebody a Chance."



Keyworkers For the 1985 Combined Federal Campaign

Office of the Librarian

Department Coordinator—Mary Kate Buckley
Office of The Librarian and the Deputy Librarian of Congress—Barbara Sakamoto
Collections Development Office—Karol Redfern
Internal Audit Office—Anita Scala
Legislative Liaison Office—Jacqueline Granville
Library Environment Resources Office—Nena Chamberlin
Office of the General Counsel—Donald Ghee
Office of Planning and Development—Barbara Sakamoto
Personnel Security Office—Marianne Schwartz

Management Services

Department Coordinator—King Lee
Office of the Associate Librarian for Management—Marion Cooney
Automated Systems Office—Michael Katz, Betty Harris, Robert Reecer, Mary Ann Murray, Norma Douglas, James Graber, Claudia McNellis, Irene Madden
Central Services Division—Mary Henry
Equal Employment Opportunity Complaints Office—Melvyn Blow
Financial Management Office—Annette Yountz
Library Support Services Office—Linda Garrison
Personnel and Labor Relations Office—Denise McCray, Violet Beauchamp, Keith Bebo, Margaret Hadro, William Haig, Ira Johnson, Carmen Mendez

(Continued on next page)

Keyworkers *(Continued from previous page)*

Photoduplication Service—Debbie Reed, Lenora Hackley, Yusef El-Amin, Deborah Cunningham, Loretta Kelley
Procurement and Supply Division—Philip Lalka

Congressional Research Service

Department Coordinator—Thomas E. Miller
Office of the Director—Sharon Green
Office of Assignment, Reference and Special Services—Dale Shirachi
Office of Management and Administrative Services—Earlene Lee
Office of Member and Committee Relations—Patricia Clark
Office of Senior Specialists—Linda Kline
American Law Division—LaVonne Grabiak, Keith Sakelhide
Congressional Reference Division—Carol Baxter
Economics Division—Kimberly Walton
Education and Public Welfare Division—Wava Gregory
Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division—Frances McAllister
Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division—David Burrelli
Automated Information Services—Iris Boone
Government Division—Joseph Cantor, Harry Hogan
Library Services Division—Vivian Bellinger
Science Policy Research Division—James Mielke

Copyright Office

Department Coordinator—Victor Marton
Office of the Register—Elizabeth Burke
Acquisitions and Processing Division—Daniel Bethea, Antoinette O'Bryant, William Poole, Christine Yates
Cataloging Division—Jacquelyn McNeal, John Warren
Examining Division—Donna Clark, Lucille Cook, Robert Crews, Betty Dewees, Laura Fletcher, Judy Salvo
Information and Reference Division—Kim Brown, Renee Cooper, Alonzella Murry, Ruth Sievers
Licensing Division—Norma Holman

Law Library

Department Coordinator—Susan J. Wolfe
Office of the Law Librarian—Sherry A. Meehan, Diana L. Brown
American-British Law Division—William R. Varga
European Law Division—Giovanni Salvo
Far Eastern Law Division—Jeanette Pinard
Hispanic Law Division—Helen A. Danchenko
Near Eastern and African Law Division—Charles Mwalimu

National Programs

Department Coordinator—Marsha Maguire
Office of the Assistant Librarian—Arnold Bellfontaine
American Folklife Center—Marsha Maguire
Children's Literature Center—Suzanne Levesque
Exhibits Office—Mary Ginevra
Federal Library and Information Center Committee—Dorothy Gegan
Information Office—Elizabeth Gifford
National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped—Donald Smith, Billy Louis, Dorothy Neely
Publishing Office—Brenda Barnes

Processing Services

Department Coordinator—Beverly Montgomery
Office of the Assistant Librarian—Nikki Adams
Network Development and MARC Standards Office—Nikki Adams
Cataloging in Publication Division—Mike Burgan
Exchange and Gift Division—Charlotte Ou (chief keyworker), David Barbee, DeVita Chapman
Order Division—Mark Addison (chief keyworker), Carol L. Souder, Annie Whitehead
Overseas Operations Division—Nikki Adams
Decimal Classification Division—Virginia A. Schoepf
Descriptive Cataloging Division—Ernestine Southerland (chief keyworker), Janet Brown, Fredreatha Duncan, Peter Kidder, Susan Morris, LeRoy Neverdon, Minar Rony, John Womeldorf
Marc Editorial Division—Theresa Farmer (chief keyworker), Sheryl Lesesne
Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy—Gail Moorhouse
Shared Cataloging Division—Ferolyn Meyer (chief keyworker), Vera Clyburn, Cenell Hill, George Laki, Vivian Stancil, Wei-Ying Ting, George Toth
Special Materials Cataloging Division—Deborah Nygren
Subject Cataloging Division—Vera Au (chief keyworker), Rosemary Davis, Jurij Dobczansky, Shirley Johnson, Margie Jones, Bruce Knarr, Peter Orr, Mary Sedberry, John Topping
Automation Planning and Liaison Office—Nikki Adams
Cataloging Distribution Service—Francis Marsden (chief keyworker), Margaret Goodwin, Vera Robinson, Bernice Walker, Izella Watson
Catalog Management and Publication Division—Henry Cruz (chief keyworker), Justine Adams, Barbara Boone, Gracie Gilliam, Gary Huggens, Leslie Kober, Beverly Massie, Claudia Ruoff, David Saah
Serial Record Division—Foster Reding (chief keyworker), Robert Howe, Barbara Avant

Research Services

Department Coordinator—Lloyd W. Shipley
Office of the Assistant Librarian—Peter J. Fay
Performing Arts Library—Peter J. Fay
Preservation Office—Michelle Gladden
Binding Office—Jacquelyn S. Dozier
Conservation Office—Judy Moreland
National Preservation Program Office—Joan Georges
Preservation Microfilming Office—Montgomery Barham
Preservation Research and Testing Office—Norris Lindsey
African and Middle Eastern Division—Louise Schneider
Asian Division—Inkyong Ahn
European Division—Helen Saunders
Hispanic Division—Zaida Alcalde
Collections Management Division—Leon Hardy
Federal Research Division—Stephen Burant
General Reading Rooms Division—Sheridan Harvey
Loan Division—George Harshaw

National Referral Center—Staffan Rosenborg
Science and Technology Division—Denise Dempsey
Serial and Government Publications Division—Donald Robinson
Geography and Map Division—Eugene Porter, Jr.
Manuscript Division—John Sellers, Susie Moodie
Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division—Linda Tsagos
Music Division—Michele Glymph
Prints and Photographs Division—Jerry Kearns
Rare Book and Special Collections Division—Belinda Urquiza

Handicapped Awareness Program Features Entertainment and Information

Gaynell Colburn, "Ms. Wheelchair America," 1984–1985 will present her "Tour with Music" along with a presentation on her experiences as a handicapped individual traveling around the country. Ms. Colburn, who is an accomplished musician, will also perform during the program. She will display her talent as a drummer in an effort to demonstrate how most limitations placed on disabled persons are the result of preconceived ideas of the general population.

The program will be held on Wednesday, November 6, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon in the Mumford Room, LM 649.

In addition to Ms. Colburn, the program will feature a lively presentation by Richard Sheppard, director, State Relations, President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. Both presenters are interested in attitudes toward disabled people, affirmative action programs, and rehabilitation and employment of the handicapped.

These presentations are sponsored by the Library's Handicapped Program administered by the Staff Relations Office.

For additional information contact Bill Haig, Handicapped Program Coordinator, on 76361 (Voice), 76362 (TDD).

Open Season for Federal Employees Health Benefits

All staff members enrolled in insurance plans under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program will have an opportunity to change their enrollment during open season from November 4 through December 6. Whether enrolling in a new plan or changing to another plan, staff members should complete a Health Benefits Registration Form (Standard Form 2809) and submit it to the Personnel Operations Office, in room LM 645, no later than Friday, December 6. Open season literature will be distributed as it arrives from the Office of Personnel Management and the various plans.

Bloodmobile to Visit Library

The American Red Cross Bloodmobile Unit will visit the Library from 8:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. on Wednesday, October 30, and Thursday, October 31. The unit will be located in the Mumford Room, LM 649. Staff members donating blood may be excused from duty for a period not to exceed four hours, which includes the actual time spent giving blood and a rest and recuperative period. The time of donation must be approved by a supervisor.

Domenic A. Cuozzo Dies

Domenic A. Cuozzo, mail analysis clerk in the Central Services Division, died on September 6 at his home.

Mr. Cuozzo was born in Washington, D.C., and graduated from Eastern High School. After serving in Europe with the U.S. Army during World War II he worked for the Association of American Railroads until March 1947. He then worked at his family grocery store until it closed in July 1968.

He began his Library career in November 1968 as a mail clerk in the former Office of the Secretary. After receiving several promotions to increasingly responsible positions, he was appointed in November 1975 to the position he held at the time of his death. He was the recipient of a quality increase in 1974.

Mr. Cuozzo was a member of the St. Dominics Catholic Church in Washington, D.C. He is survived by a brother, Anthony, of Takoma Park, Md., and two sisters, Amelia, of Washington, D.C., and Florence Wise of Temple Hills, Md. He will be missed by his many friends and coworkers in the Library.

Sherlock Searcher Meets The Great Pumpkin

The Library of Congress has lots 'n lots of books on microfilm, and microfilm is sometimes found inside pumpkins in this area, Sherlock reasons, so why not books too? Especially those listed here, repeatedly requested by readers, but not in place on the shelf and not charged in the Central Charge File. If you know where any of them are, whether in pumpkins or elsewhere, please let Sherlock know. He haunts Alcove 7, Main Reading Room, daily, or if he is out ringing doorbells you can leave a message for him with the gremlins on ext. 77427, Collections Management Division. Thank you.

• Awolalu, J. Omosade.
Yoruba Beliefs and Sacrificial Rites. 1979.
BL 2480 .Y6 .A96

- Bearden, Thomas E.
  Solutions to Tesla's Secrets and the Soviet Tesla Weapons. 1981. TK 140 .T4 B38 1981

- Butler, Pat.
  Judo and Self-defense for Women and Girls. 1968. GV 475 .B855

- Casewit, Curtis W.
  Strategies for Getting the Job You Want Now. 1976. HF 5383 .C37

- Dominguez, Virginia R.
  From Neighbor to Stranger: the Dilemma of Caribbean Peoples in the United States. 1975.JV 7321 .Z79 U53

- *Energy in Developing World: the Real Energy Crisis.* 1980. TJ 163 .2 .E479

- Gingras, Jean Pierre O.
  Duvalier, Caribbean Cyclone; the History of Haiti and Its Present Government. 1967. F 1928 .G5

- Metz, Christian.
  Language and Cinema. 1974. PN 1995 .M45213

- Roy, Regis.
  Le Regiment de Carignan, Son Organisation et Son Expedition au Canada (1665-1668). 1925. F 1030 .R89

- Sigel, Effrem.
  Video Discs: the Technology, the Applications, and the Future. 1980. TK 6655 .V5 S57

Personnel Changes

Appointments: L. Alden Almquist, IRS, GS-11, FRD, 40275; Gretl W. Cox, Librarian, GS-9, CMP, 50287; Jo Anna Evans, Librarian, GS-9, SCI, 50198; Patricia Grant, Asst Division Secretary, GS-6, CRS G, 50396; David Isenberg, Electronics Technician, GS-9, LSSO, 50323; Wen-Kai Kung, Supervisory Librarian, GS-11, E&G, 50356; Dorothy B. Neely, Secretary, GS-6, NLSBPH, 50330; Barbara Thimmesch, Secretary, GS-6, NP, 50405; Pamela Wegren, Research Analyst, GS-9, FRD, 90776.

Temporary Appointments: Jemile L. Bertot, Editorial Clerk (typing), GS-4, CRS F, NP; Molyn P. Burkett, Library Aid, GS-3, CMD, G114G; Evangeline Covington, Clerk-Transcriber, GS-5, EEOC, NP; Michael Ellis, Library Aid, GS-2, CMD, G115D; Sharon Jenkins, Library Aid, GS-1, CRS L, NP; Kia Moore, Library Aid, GS-1, CRS L, NP; Geraldine Nelson, Clerk, GS-3, CRS C, NP; Andre R. Turner, Library Aid, GS-2, CMD, G115D.

Reemployment: Rhonda E. Boris, Research Analyst, GS-9, FRD, 40634; Kevin Coleman, Social Science Analyst, GS-7, CRS G, 50204; Daniel Edgar Hall, Library Aid, GS-3, CMD, G115D; Gregory Knight, Editorial Clerk, GS-4, CRS FAND, NP; Mary Koenig, Librarian, GRR, NP; Charlene Lunsford, Library Aid, GS-2, CMD, G114G, Phyllis McKoy, Info Counter Attendant, GT-3, INF, N106H.

Transfers: Joyce E. Howland, CMD to Miscellaneous Clerk, MSS, 50487; Inez K. Lowe, NLSBPH to Clerk, FLICC, 50474; Anthony R. Padua, CMD to Computer Programmer, ASO, 50353; Tami Alison Price, CRS MASS to Secretary (typing), G&M, 50406.

Promotions: Jeannie L. Baker, Library Tech, GS-7, NLSBPH, 50361; Charles L. Brooks, Motor Vehicle Operator Supervisor, WS-6, Central Services, 50399; Judith Cannan, Ser Rec to Administrative Librarian, GS-14, TP&AI, 50125; Katherine Elsasser, Head, Subject Cataloging, GS-13, Sub Cat, 50407 Dennis M. Hanraity, Research Analyst, GS-12, FRD, 50423; Bruce Johnson, Librarian, GS-11, CDS, 50332; Byron R. Mudge, Supervisory Research Analyst, GS-13, FRD, 50445; R. Russell Neuswanger, Share Cat to Copyright Examiner, GS-9, COP Exam, 50302.

Resignations: Douglas Adolphsen, Photodup; Selden E. Biggs, FRD; Leola Decker, CRS C; Elisa Diehl, Desc Cat; James Durana, FRD; Sharon Edwards, CMD; Thomas Fisher, ELO; Catherine Folkes, MUS; Piana Gilbert, Sub Cat; Brett Hardenstein, LSSO; Mary Anna Holmes, Shared Cat; Gary Kohn, MSS; Rose Napper-Mills, LOAN; Arletha Mitchell, CRS S; Patricia A. Moore, EEO; Renee C. Newsome, CO-ACQ&PROC; Margo Nousen, CRS MCR; Rhonda O'Bannon, LSSO; Miodrag Pjurovich, Share Cat; Christine P. Ray, CO-ACQ&PROC; Barbara Reed, CS; Dudley C. Sadler, FRD; Mary Saour, FRD; Diana Wilson, LOAN.

were false, the defendant had to prove malicious intent. This has evolved to include any public figure, and finally, in 1974, it was applied to the private individual.

The second main area of discussion was the need for damaging speech to be protected. The answer was that by allowing controversial material to be published without regard for libel law, the marketplace could decide what to believe. In the case of newspapers or other repeated publications, a reply offer would be preferable to suing for libel. In this situation, the original publisher would allow a certain time period for responses. How this would apply to monographs was not addressed.

The last area covered was free speech versus the concerns of the government for national security. Over the past few years, free speech has been under attack under this argument. As a response to books published by former government employees, especially former Central Intelligence Agency employees, the government has tightened controls by classifying more material and by attempting to change the Freedom of Information Act.

The number of libel cases has been increasing. The average settlement is over two million dollars, while the average medical malpractice settlement is $600,000 and the average consumer products liability settlement is $700,000. Because of these high settlements, the publishing industry purchases libel insurance. Publishers are more cautious about what they print, making sure that the authors will stand by their work. Publishers also discuss possible controversial manuscripts with in-house counsel or outside lawyers.

In closing, the panel highlighted two developments that they consider important. One is the Indianapolis ordinance on pornography. This states that pornography is an attack on women. The other development is the creation of a Commission on Pornography by Attorney General Edwin Meese III.

—Christine Werner

Federal Librarians Round Table

The Federal Librarians Round Table (FLRT) membership meeting included updates on Washington issues of interest and concern to all Federal librarians. The issue of A-76, the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) directive regarding the contracting out of Federal services and operations identified as commercial activities, was addressed by James Riley of the Federal Library and Information Center Committee and Nathalie McMahon of U.S. Air Force Libraries.

Mr. Riley reported on some of the seminars FLICC has sponsored during the year regarding A-76 and productivity. He also stated that FLICC would continue to work with OMB in pointing out the problems in contracting out library operations which OMB has identified as a commercial activity. FLICC has also established a file which libraries faced with possible review and implementation of A-76 can consult for guidance.

Ms. McMahon summarized a report of FLRT's A-76 Task Force which pointed to OMB's accelerated concentration on A-76 into "productivity" by OMB, an adverse decision by the Federal Labor Relations Authority, and the diminution of agency discretionary powers in library and information management. The report also offered the following recommendations for sponsorship: that there be a survey of Federal libraries covering such areas as personnel and budget, established measures of productivity, and strategic plans; that a federal librarianship intern program be established; and that there be coordination with congressional committees having oversight of programs.

Patricia Berger of the National Bureau of Standards and chair of FLRT's Federal Library and Information Policy Issues (FLIPI) Committee reviewed the recent OMB directive regarding the management of federal information resources announced in the March 15 *Federal Register*. Ms. Berger reported that most responses on file regarding this directive were very favorable and she described problems that Federal agencies are already having since their publications program budgets for fiscal year 1985 suffered a severe 30 percent cutback.

The latest developments regarding the issue of Office of Personnel Management standards for the librarian information service series were summarized by Elwynda Chapman of the Bureau of the Census Library and incoming president of FLRT. Ms. Chapman reported that with the resignation of Donald Devine and the expected nomination of a new director for OPM, action was currently expected on the proposed new standards for the 1410 and 1411 series. It appears that more concentration will be directed towards proposed changes in the Federal pay and retirement system.

Anne Heanue from the Washington Office of the American Library Association spoke on the issue of pay equity and how effective FLRT has been in addressing the issue. Ms. Heanue pointed out the link between pay equity in the Federal government and job classification.

Ethnic Materials Information Exchange Roundtable

The Ethnic Materials Information Exchange Round Table focused on practical and theoretical strategies for upward mobility in its July program. Benjamin F. Speller of North Carolina Central University introduced

the program. Ways in which minority groups could advance in the profession were discussed by Robert E. Kemper of Northern Arizona University, who emphasized the need for well-defined personal goals. John C. Tyson of Northern Illinois University Libraries discussed interpersonal attitudes and the need for interaction in the work place in order to advance individual ideas. Catalina Yray Diluvio of the University of San Carlos, Cebu City, Philippines, mentioned some of the concrete paths to advancement, such as networking, course work, and continued education; her comments on the problems faced by a woman in the Philippine culture were of interest. Octavia Walters Cabey, director of employee development for the Dow Chemical Co., urged the investment of time, the recognition of one's own skills, and a willingness to learn, as well as communicating individual interests and skills as paths to advancement. In the discussion following the formal presentations, the useful career tips given were recognized, but it was clear that a major interest of many attendees remained unanswered, namely, how to get ethnic materials recognized as a priority in libraries, and the assigning of higher priority to such materials which would automatically open doors for the specialists in these materials.

The business meetings of the round table addressed some of the problems faced by librarians working with ethnic materials or constituencies. In the President's Committee report, it was suggested that the EMIE Round Table assume responsibility for developing a sample selection policy for ethnic materials and establish a liaison with publishers to work for better representations of such materials in publications. Stronger cooperation with other groups of similar interests was also urged, and the Jewish Librarians Association was received as a task force under EMIE with Annette Blank as the liaison. Other groups are invited to join also.

The Ethnic Publishers Directory will be published by ALA within the next few months. The database will remain active for updating and for new entries, however. The work of the task forces continues; full reports of their activities will be given at the Midwinter meeting. Due to the resignation of Patrick Valentine, Felipe Ortega y Gasca has assumed the duties of chair. Enikő Molnar Basa has been appointed to chair the Nominating Committee for the 1986 elections.

—Enikő M. Basa

Library Administration and Management Association

Systems and Services Section

"Great Expectations: Viewpoints on the Impacts of Library Automation" was the topic of the July 6 program, moderated by Suzanne K. Metzger, Central University Library, University of California at San Diego, and which focused on management's concerns in the area of library automation. Three library administrators, citing the experiences of their own institutions, addressed a number of the complex issues involved, including whether automation results in cost savings, whether staff positions are upgraded as a result of automation, whether automation generates new tasks and costs, and what philosophical and practical approaches libraries should take in respect to automated endeavors. The speakers were Carlton C. Rochelle of New York University, Donald J. Sager of Milwaukee Public Library, and Kevin Hegarty of Tacoma Public Library.

Carlton Rochelle discussed the role that the library should take in the process of establishing an integrated university automated environment. Automation has produced an information revolution as far-reaching as the invention of print. It has brought on an age in which information is in danger of becoming a controlled commodity, restricted only to those able and willing to pay the asking price. In this environment, libraries, having traditionally served as vehicles of information exchange and having historically ensured free access to information, become especially significant in preventing territoriality in information management. Also, due to the increasingly demanding nature of today's information needs, libraries have developed a high level of expertise in respect to the technology and protocols necessary for effective information organization and distribution. Given these conditions, libraries become a critical resource in university automation activities and should take the lead in the overall coordination of these activities. Universities should utilize the library's expertise to promote institutional interdependence, to manage user instruction, and to cope with the proliferation of information.

Donald Sager examined the personnel management implications of library automation in the planning, implementation, and evaluation stages. Unavoidable considerations at the planning stage are an assessment of whether existing personnel will be displaced, an assessment of training needs of current and future personnel, and an analysis of whether the new system will improve service and increase productivity. At the implementation stage, an administrator must decide whether existing staff or a special task force should be involved in the selection, installation, and operation of the new system. Provisions should be made for the possibility that an improperly functioning automated system will result in an unanticipated increase in costs and an additional burden on staff. Other factors which may impact on staff include the redesign of the

workplace or work schedules, downgrading or upgrading of personnel responsibilities, revision of job descriptions, and greater emphasis on interlibrary cooperation and system sharing. In assessing the benefits and drawbacks of an automated system, objective considerations such as costs and productivity, and subjective considerations such as staff morale and quality of service, need to be taken into account.

Mr. Sager surveyed a number of libraries which have automated their operations and received mixed reports on the impact of automation at these institutions. He concluded that it is too early to make a definitive statement as to whether automation can be expected to reduce operating costs, to increase staff productivity, or to result in job enrichment.

Kevin Hegarty examined a variety of the assumptions associated with library automation. Basing his remarks on the experiences of the Tacoma Public Library, he stated that automated systems, if properly procured and installed, can definitely reduce the costs of overall operations by allowing for reduction of personnel in the areas of circulation, reference, and technical services. In addition, automated systems provide libraries with the proper management data and controls to adopt procedures for lowering delinquency rate, for handling increased circulation without adding staff, and for increasing throughput in the technical services area without adding staff. Concerning vendors and consultants, Mr. Hegarty asserted that library administrators should be wary of both: vendors, because their systems often lack the necessary access points to qualify as public access catalogs; and consultants because they are often unable to comprehend the library's storage and retrieval needs which result in recommending an inadequate system. Administrators should take care to procure from vendors a system with a high percentage of reliability and availability, and should have the necessary competence and expertise to do so without a consultant.

Other points made by Mr. Hegarty included the assertion that MARC is an inadequate standard for an online catalog environment and that administrators should work toward changing that standard. Also, administrators should encourage computer literacy among their staff, even if their library operations are not currently automated, because the future of libraries will depend on the effective use of automated systems.

—Lidia Heretz

Public Library Association

The Cataloging Needs of Public Libraries Committee conducted a three-hour Cataloging Forum on July 9 attended by about 200 people. It was chaired by Susan Nesbitt of Hennepin County Library, and subtitled "Join Our Cataloging Rebellion."

The first speaker, John Likins of Colby College Library, began his talk "Silly Subject Headings—What to do when LCSH fails," with a litany of comical headings such as: American Checkered Giant Rabbit; God—Addresses, essays, lectures; Hemorrhoids—Popular works; Testicles—Congresses.

He admitted, however, that they were perfectly legitimate in their own field, and offered no solution to the problem of occasionally humorous combinations of topical subjects with standardized form subheadings. What is not legitimate is the elitism of using foreign names for institutions well known in America, such as *Solidarity,* entered as *SNZZ "Solidarnosc".*

As an alternative to LCSH he recommended the Hennepin County Library Subject Authority File, and the use of catch titles as subject headings. Some library utilities and vendors will add extra subjects for individual libraries. Mr. Likins closed by suggesting an alternative system of more Americanized and up-to-date subject headings to provide a list attuned to the needs of public libraries. Perhaps a Public Libraries Subject Headings (PLSH) analogous to the children's headings used in the Subject Cataloging Division's Annotated Card Program could be issued by the Library of Congress.

The second speaker, Richard Gray of Rockford Public Library, offered criticism of the Dewey Decimal Classification under the title "The Serendipitous Rewards of Browsing in Dewey-Classified Libraries." He objected vigorously to the abandonment of two original Melville Dewey principles by the recent editors of the system which still bears his name: keeping old subjects in old numbers while placing new subjects in new numbers, and keeping all subjects in their proper context. He emphasized that Dewey was a great contextologist.

Mr. Gray found the new computer schedule in 004–006 to be a disconcerting and all-enveloping change. It should have been developed as an offshoot of Mathematics, as it is in the LC Classification. The relatively new number for "Social stratification of various occupational and non-occupational groupings" in 305.9 is "absurd, a raging pool of nonsense, and an effort to socialize the universe." Use of 919.9 for exploration of outer space was a loose analogue of thought. The assignment of the general number for biological ecology (574.5) to the book titles Nuclear Winter was severely faulted not for its context but for its utter lack of specificity, which he contrasted to that of the LC number.

The third speaker, Michael Klossner of L. E. Phillips Memorial Library of Eau Claire, Wisc., gave a talk titled "Report on a Survey of Wisconsin Public

Libraries, 'Dewey Doesn't Do It'." It was conducted in 1983 in response to the report by John Comaromi, editor of the DDC, that the Decimal Classification Division was considering nine potential major revisions. A preliminary question sought the librarians' reaction to "phoenixes," as total revisions of certain obsolete Dewey schedules are called. These involve reuse of old numbers with new meanings, and thus require either immediate reclassification or mixing of old and new material in the same numbers. The response: 11 liked the phoenixes (even if restrained in their support); seven did not.

On specific proposals:

☐ 17 were already using one version or another of the new sociology schedule 301–307 issued 1979–82, while only two were sticking with the old schedule.

☐ Five supported moving data processing from 001.6 to 004–006, while 12 favored expanding 001.6. (A new schedule in 004–006 was issued in May.)

☐ 12 supported moving demographic statistics from 312 to the specific disciplines in which they are used, while five opposed. (Statistics were so moved in June.)

☐ 12 preferred giving precedence to function over jurisdiction in revising 350–354 public administration, four preferred giving precedence to jurisdiction first. (The division is currently working on a revision giving precedence to function.)

☐ Two thought a phoenix of 560–599 was justified, five thought a substantial revision was justified, while 9 opposed even substantial revision. (Two drafts are currently being considered in the division, one a complete phoenix, the other a partial phoenix which limits most work on 580 and 590, plants and animals, respectively, to a substantial revision.)

☐ Three supported a phoenix of 780 music, two supported substantial revision, while four opposed even substantial revision. (Many did not answer because they had not seen the proposed draft phoenix. The division is refining the draft, which is likely to be adopted.)

On ten other proposed changes, there were large margins of disapproval for six: education 370, standard sub-division 07 study and teaching, language 400 and table 4, law 340, philosophy 140–190, and fine arts 700–770. (Revision of these have been indefinitely postponed in the division.) There was considerable support for four: moving ethics of a discipline from 170 to the discipline; substantial revision of numbers for building: 624, 626, 690, 710, and 720; providing a table of prehistory of places in 900; and providing separate numbers for national literature in 800. (Only the first of these is alive at present. The second and third are possible in the distant future. The fourth is unlikely in our time).

Mr. Klossner closed by advising those who had complaints. It does not help to write John Comaromi. Make your complaints specific, and send them to Forest Press. Also, discuss proposals with non-catalogers, and get them to sign. It will require concerted effort to get the division to abandon cherished but ill-advised projects.

The last speaker, Jean Weihs, chair, Joint Steering Committee for AACR 2, conceded that subject headings and classification are more important than descriptive cataloging. But descriptive cataloging is still very important. She emphasized that AACR 2 and its revisions were political documents, involving complex negotiations and compromises among several organizations represented in national groups, and among the national groups. The Joint Committee does not propose rules; it simply responds to proposals of national groups. Public libraries are fortunately well represented. Ms. Weihs urged librarians to make suggestions to their representatives. She also offered advice on helpful manuals on AACR 2 for catalogers who found it difficult to use.

The talks were followed by a lively discussion from the floor, generally supportive of the speakers. However, Russell Sweeney, British representative on the Dewey Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee (EPC) and co-author of the proposed 780 music phoenix, remarked that browsing is only part of the purpose of a classification and Dewey is heavily used abroad (half its sales are outside the United States) where classed catalogs are widely used. There will very likely be a merging of searching devices in computerized catalogs which will make possible even more use of hierarchically arranged classification. Mr. Sweeney defended the various social categories in 305.9 which Mr. Gray had opposed: there is an emerging literature on them, and it would be a disservice to users to scatter treatment of these categories among other disciplines. The Wisconsin survey was very useful, but it must be stressed that it responds to a list requested by EPC of areas which needed revision. The list is not to be confused with a program of pending changes.

On July 6, at an earlier meeting of the Cataloging Needs Committee, Gregory New of the Decimal Classification Division, suggested that there be a Dewey Division liaison on the committee. The chair, Maurice Freedman, responded by proposing a two-way liaison, a suggestion approved by the committee, and later accepted by the PLA Executive Board.

—Gregory New

Library and Information Technology Association

Telecommunications Interest Group

The LITA Telecommunications Committee has been changed to the LITA Telecommunications

Interest Group. At this final meeting of the committee, officers of the new interest group were elected and the focus of the group outlined.

Dana Ellingen, director of marketing for Business Research Corporation and former Library of Congress intern, was elected chair. J. J. Hayden III, computer network resource specialist, Indiana Cooperative Library Services Authority, was elected vice-chair.

Members identified the following areas of particular interest and will plan programs or publications directed at the following issues: (1) linked system, the telecommunication aspects; (2) telecommunications standards for library systems; (3) voice/data local area networks; (4) telecommunications planning, how to get librarians involved in system design; and (5) telecommunications costs to libraries.

Two projects were targeted for completion before the Midwinter meeting, a bibliography of useful telecommunications literature directed towards librarians with some experience in the field, as well as novices; and an education program for vendors or telecommunications products, identifying the needs of the library community.

The group was addressed by Bruce A. Miller of Northwestern University who briefly outlined tentative plans for a series of two-day institutes on state-of-the-art telecommunications. Institutes are planned for Los Angeles in December, Fort Worth in April, New York in June, and Atlanta, fall 1986.

—Sandra Baumgardner

Association of College and Research Libraries

Asian and African Section

The section's meeting was the panel presentation "Asia and Africa in Washington: Materials Collected and Used by the United States Government." Cosponsored by the Government Documents Roundtable and the International Relations Round Table, the program began with introductory remarks by GODORT representative, Carol Turner, Stanford University Libraries, who recounted how Washington, D.C., has become a major resource center for information on Asia and Africa.

Five panelists representing specific information resources of the Federal legislative and executive branches, economic agencies, the arts community, and research institutions each described their individual institutions, emphasizing holdings on Asia and Africa. The panelists were Richard Cronin, specialist in Asian affairs, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress; Sylvia Quick, chief, African and Latin American Branch, Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census; Barbara Perry, assistant reference librarian, Joint Bank-Fund Library (World Bank-International Monetary Fund); Andrea Nicolls, assistant curator, National Museum of African Art; and Zdenek David, librarian, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

The panelists' presentations included a description of the historic growth in the Federal government's need for information and research about Asia and Africa since World War II, resulting from the increased economic, political, and cultural importance of these regions to the United States. Audience members were also provided with detailed descriptions of many of the information sources in Washington, D.C., on Africa and Asia. The importance of making use of non-book resources for a systematic study of these geographic regions was emphasized, and the challenges of preserving such resources noted. Concern was also expressed over the large amounts of information on these and other areas available only in computerized databases, where its permanence and long-term availability is not necessarily guaranteed. In his summation, Warren Tsuneishi, director for area studies, Research Services, Library of Congress, observed that the Washington, D.C., area has an unparalleled concentration of resources on Asia and Africa, particularly when the many fine specialized archives and information sources are used in conjunction with the important African and Asian collections and sources in the Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, and the National Agricultural Library.

An animated question-and-answer period was followed by an ACRL Asian and African Section business meeting.

—Thompson Yee

American Indian Library Association

The subject of the July 9 program cosponsored by the American Indian Library Association and the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian, The Newberry Library, was entitled "The Voight Decision: A Case in Point." This landmark decision concerned off-reservation hunting, fishing, and gathering rights guaranteed in several treaties signed between the Chippewa Indians and the United States.

In the 19th century, the Lake Superior Ojibwa Tribe signed a number of treaties with both the Sioux Nation and the United States concerning the size of the territory occupied by the Chippewa and the hunting, fishing, and gathering rights crucial to their economic

viability. By the middle of this century, all but the Chippewa had forgotten these old treaties. The stage, therefore, was set for costly litigation in 1974 when two Chippewa Indians were arrested by Wisconsin game wardens for spearfishing out of season outside the confines of their reservation. When the Chippewa demanded their rights, the result was a tremendous non-Indian backlash. The average citizen of Northern Wisconsin knew nothing of the Lake Superior Ojibwa, the treaties signed by the United States, nor the fact that the Indians had consistently sought to ensure their economic independence by hunting, fishing, and gathering. To the Chippewa these skills were not leisure sports but a traditional way of supporting their families.

Almost immediately, lawyers on both sides turned to archive and library collections. The ancient treaties were studied, supporting documents were retrieved, and the skills of numerous scholars and librarians were recruited to perform time-consuming research tasks. The problem is that all American Indian legal issues require exhaustive background research projects, more so than in any other field of American law.

The first speaker to address the issues surrounding the Voight decision was James Schlender, a Chippewa Indian who is also the chief negotiator for the Lake Superior Ojibwa Tribe. He emphasized the fact that when the treaties were agreed upon, all the parties were acting as sovereigns. The Chippewa, however, had distinct disadvantages which most contemporary Americans find difficult to comprehend. First of all, the Chippewa valued northern Wisconsin, the treaty area, for the hunting, fishing, and gathering possibilities the land provided. The United States needed the White Pine timber that grew in the area, and the Chippewa saw no value in this resource. In each instance between the Treaties of 1837 and 1854, the Indians were careful to protect those rights crucial to their survival as hunters and gatherers. During this critical period, the Chippewa resisted all efforts made by the United States to remove them from their traditional homes and resettle them in the West.

According to Mr. Schlender, the courts also have additional problems in dealing with American Indian treaty rights because the courts must determine the intent of the original treaty signers. This task is especially difficult on the Indian side because all negotiating was done in English, a language little understood by the 19th-century Chippewa, and the treaties were also written in English. The efforts of both librarians and scholars in locating important background documents are highly valued in such cases.

A second American Indian perspective was provided by Chuck Connors who is a member of the Bad River Ojibwa Tribe. His emphasis was on the impact the controversy had on the Indians of northern Wisconsin. Suddenly non-Indians living in the treaty area were aware that the Chippewa had special rights possessed by no other group in Wisconsin. To them, the Indians became a threat to tourism. Non-Indians imagined the Chippewa systematically destroying the natural resources of the northern third of the state.

Although distrust and suspicion exists on both sides, the Voight decision has also had a positive effect, according to Mr. Connors. The Chippewa are making a heroic effort to modernize their approach to hunting, fishing, and gathering. For instance, Wisconsin's six Chippewa tribes have formed their own Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Commission. A second positive effort can be seen in several tribally owned and operated fish hatcheries. While the Chippewa are willing to do their share of policing and preventing violations in the area, they remain adamant that their ancient rights be honored.

David R. Miller of Newberry Library provided the perpectives of a scholar who has performed professional research in preparation for American Indian litigation. Much of the work which resulted in the Voight decision was, however, done by James Clifton of the University of Wisconsin. He was to locate historical evidence that the Chippewa had never ceased to practice subsistence hunting, fishing, and gathering in the treaty area between 1825 and 1981. In order to accomplish this task, all correspondence between various U.S. agencies and the Chippewa had to be examined. All mentions of this traditional occupation were carefully collected for use by the Chippewa lawyers. From all indications, the quality of life among the Chippewa declined steadily after the treaties were signed. By 1898 off-reservation hunting, fishing, and gathering became essential to the survival of the Indian communities. Essentially, facts of importance to the Lake Superior Ojibwa Tribe's defense could be located only by dedicated librarians and researchers such as Dr. Clifton.

As a result of litigation similar to the Voight decision, American Indians are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of library and archival resources. Today many tribes are determined to develop special libraries with collections that will help tribal officials and the lawyers whom they hire protect tribal rights in the courts. They also realize that the young need these special collections if any part of the old culture is to survive into the 21st century. As a result, many tribes are actively searching for archival materials, having them copied, and stored in special, reservation-based cultural centers. In the future, it is hoped that tribes such as the Lake Superior Ojibwa may be able to utilize their own library and archive resources to obtain the historical material essential to the legal defense of threatened tribal rights.

The last speaker on the program was Helen Tanner, also of Newberry Library, who provided the perspectives of one who had served as an expert witness. She drew her comments from experiences gained while testifying on behalf of several Indian tribes in Michigan. The problem, according to Ms. Tanner, is that the Anglo-Saxon legal system is not well designed to provide the American Indian with justice. For the most part, American Indians have failed to see the importance of property, and the concept of property is of primary importance to the non-Indians they face in court. A second disparity exists among the expert witnesses who are so essential to the defense argument. Most of the witnesses are drawn from the academic community and are self-assured men and women who must face aggressive lawyers who are determined to prove that expert witnesses are not knowledgeable in the field they have been asked to illustrate. American academics are accustomed to tell people what they ought to know, and a philosophical clash is only natural. The result of these problems is that lawyers who seek to assist American Indians in court must face an uphill battle.

In its efforts to make members of the American Library Association more aware of the importance of library resources in American Indian litigation, the American Indian Library Association also distributed a bibliography especially compiled for the program entitled "The Voight Decision: A Select Bibliography." The first part was compiled by David R. Miller and contained important background sources used in the defense of the Lake Superior Ojibwa Tribe's rights. The second part, "The Response in the Press," was compiled by Janice A. Beaudin (Winnebago), chair of the Subcommittee on Library Services for American Indian People of the Office for Library Outreach Serices. This part contains citations taken from the press, primarily *The Milwaukee Journal,* during the period of the so-called backlash in northern Wisconsin.

The formal program was followed by a tour of the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian and a wine and cheese reception.

—Thomas J. Blumer

Chinese-American Librarians Association

The 13th Annual Program of the Chinese-American Librarians Association (CALA) on July 9 had as its theme "High-tech in Libraries—Challenge to Librarians." Sally C. Tseng, University of California, Irvine, CALA president, welcomed Gary E. Strong, California state librarian, who spoke to the "Challenge of Meeting Information Needs in the 1980s" and Thomas P. Galvin, dean, University of Pittsburgh School of Library and Information Science, who addressed the change "From Librarians to Information Professionals: The Challenge to Professional Education."

The Asian populations in California are among the largest and most diverse in the world. Even the individual Asian nations cannot claim the cultural and language diversity found in California. Mr. Strong shared with the audience the problems and progress encountered by the California State Library in its efforts to identify, develop, and promote library and information service programs to meet the needs of the increasing Asian population. Strong local government and community support for Asian materials collections and services and efforts to increase cooperation and improve relations among countries of the Pacific Rim were also discussed.

The transformation of the academic library into a high technology environment and the developing role of the academic librarian as information professional have had profound implications for schools of library and information science. In his presentation, Dr. Galvin considered issues of recruitment, education, and professional development for academic and research librarians, especially as these were exemplified at recent conferences sponsored by the Council on Library Resources. The changing character of library schools and their programs in response to the needs of recruitment, education, and professional development were addressed with special emphasis given to the role and responsibilities of practitioners as guiding forces in library education.

CALA's membership/business meeting followed the afternoon program. The evening session began with the annual banquet and awards ceremony. Henriette Avram, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, Library of Congress, was the featured speaker reporting on "MARC International Activities and the Potential for Resource Sharing." She explained the background of the evolving MARC international network, describing past, present, and planned activities, with current status and future prospects for data exchange. The evening concluded with short addresses given by visiting representatives from the national libraries of Singapore, the Peoples Republic of China, and Taiwan.

—James A. Starner

Meetings and Events Around the Library

Tuesday, November 5

☐ "The CJK (Chinese/Japanese/Korean) Project at the Library of Congress," Thompson Yee, Subject Cataloging Division. Special Interest Group on Library Science. LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m.

☐ Alec McCowan's "Kipling." Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m. For information, call the Poetry Office, (202) 287-5394.

Thursday, November 7

☐ The American Folklife Center celebrates *el dia de los muertos,* "The Day of the Dead," the Mexican and Central American All Souls' Day. Room LM 620, 12 noon to 1:30 p.m.

Friday, November 8

☐ "Mapping the Pacific: Cook to Wilkes," exhibition opens on the B level, Madison Building.

☐ The Waverly Consort. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m. For tickets, call (202) 287-5502 from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturday, November 2.

Saturday, November 9

☐ The Eder String Quartet. Coolidge Auditorium, 5:30 p.m. For tickets, call (202) 287-5502 after 9:30 a.m. on Monday, November 4.

Tuesday, November 12

☐ Angela Jackson and Mark Perlberg will read from their poetry. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m. No tickets required.

☐ "A Journey to Egypt and Israel: Ancient Sites and Modern Realities," John F. Schaettler, analyst, Federal Research Division. Special Interest Group on Foreign Area Studies, Middle East Area Studies Section. Room LM 642, 11:40 a.m. to 12:10 p.m.

Friday, November 15

☐ The Lieurance Woodwind Quintet and pianist Robert Roux. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m. For tickets, call (202) 287-5502 from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturday, November 9.

Saturday, November 16

☐ Elaine Comparone plays the harpsichord. Coolidge Auditorium, 5:30 p.m. For tickets, call (202) 287-5502 after 9: 30 a.m. on Tuesday, November 12.

Events are open to the public unless otherwise specified.

Poage Memoirs *(Continued from page 309)*

Committee on Agriculture during the 77th Congress. Dropping membership in all other committees, he served as member, vice chairman, and chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture for the remainder of his terms in national government.

At his retirement from political life, Congressman Poage donated to Baylor his huge collection of papers from his 54 years in the Texas Legislature and the U.S. Congress. The manuscript collection measuring 1,022 linear shelf feet is housed at the W.R. Poage Legislative Library Center (For Graduate Studies and Research), located on the Baylor campus. Dedicated in the fall of 1979, the $1.5 million library is the first university-affiliated research center built to house the papers of an individual who spent an entire national legislative career in the U.S. House of Representatives. The papers of six other Texas congressmen are also housed in the center.

In addition to national issues, the 25,000-square-foot library contains a wealth of information about the people and places in the central Texas area—Poage's constituency. Extensive information is available on such subjects as geology, the history of small towns within the congressional district, and a history of highways, dams, and other public projects constructed during Poage's term in office.

Congressman Poage also donated to the library a number of mementos he acquired during his years of public service, including a collection of ink pens used by several presidents to sign into law bills that Congressman Poage sponsored.

—Alan Hunt

ISSN 0041-7904 *Key title:* Library of Congress information bulletin